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1. Differences in policies between MAO Tse-tung and LI Li-san which caused their disagreement in the early 1930's are again becoming apparent. The Far East Politburo organized by LI Li-san and affiliated with the Third International represents the LI Li-san Clique which is working for a complete revolution by urging the people of all walks of life to rise against the government, at which time the Communist Army will come to their assistance. The MAO Tse-tung and the Democratic League cliques allied in the Northeast Politburo against LI Li-san favor a more local policy of having the army push forward, and in areas thus liberated the Party will indoctrinate the people and secure the people's support for both the Army and the Party. [redacted] Dissidence in the Chinese Communist Party -- Differences of Opinion Between MAO Tse-tung and CHANG Wen-t'ien.
2. The Chinese Communists appear to have a workable administrative control over their own areas. They have enough force to establish a complete government (? in the "liberated" areas ?); but MAO Tse-tung, contrary to the wishes of LI Li-san, has not done so because he feels that such a move would further antagonize the United States and would definitely divide China, which is not his (MAO's) desire. [redacted] Cliques and Dissidence in the Chinese Communist Party.)
3. In the past year the Chinese Communists have tried to alleviate the fear that the people have of the Party by easing up on their Liquidation and Land Division Movements. Their policy has changed from that of confiscating to borrowing in that they issue receipts for property taken. The people were temporarily appeased, but they are again becoming dubious because to date none of these receipts have been honored.
4. One reason LI Li-san and MAO Tse-tung disagree is that apparently MAO still carries on some (?) negotiations with Nanking. During the mediations of General Marshall, there was a possibility -- had it not been for LI Li-san -- of coming to terms with MAO, who might have worked for an understanding between the Communists and the Nationalists with the view of strengthening his position against LI Li-san. The Chinese Communists are now in a strong enough position to feel that they can dictate the terms of peace negotiation, but there is no tangible evidence of how they would react to such negotiations at this time.

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5. There is practically no doubt that Li Li-san has far-reaching plans for linking the entire Far East through his Far East Politburo.

Note: The exact relationship, organization, and responsibilities of the Northeast Politburo, Far East Politburo and Allied Command Group (? Inform-bureau ?) are not clearly defined and are not known at present.

- Li Li-san is backed by the Soviet Military Command of the Far East;
- Leftist Communists, headed by Li Li-san, are insisting upon the shifting of the Chinese Communist headquarters from Yenan to Manchuria;
- Moscow is prepared for the dissolution of the Yenan group. The formation of a semi-independent Politburo (? Li Li-san's Far East Politburo ?) is to be the first step. Stalin is personally in favor of getting rid of the "margarine Communists" of the Yenan type and of encouraging the formation of a movement under Li Li-san, who represents the same kind of leadership that is in Yugoslavia, Poland, and Rumania, where leaders have received years of indoctrination in the USSR.)

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